devery Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

treate in Europe-Prussin and its Constitution od the Spanish Dancer, Lola Montes, and tions arising among the Nobility Austria making great preparations for isings as to the Cause-France ud her Position toward England, &c.

The Paris correspondent of the Deutsche Schnellpost is a man of great penetration and intelligence. etters strike us as better than any similar comfations to the press of this country. The last Nished this morning) under date of March ecially interesting, and we accordingly greater part of it as follows:

per weeks have passed since I wrote you for the last iss, and in this four weeks the events of years seem besped themselves together. Prussia has obitution, in Bavaria the party of the Priest-Perland has once more extended her sib; high prices and famine are increasing their revapa the people are narmuring, and Kings and Ministers are of origin that in such internal difficulties a foreign

wer would be the best safety-valve. at the first glance it seems but a small gein; but as a won from an absolute King by force of cirand together the States, only that they may sanction not be without its consequences. The 3d of Februaks of it with great carefulness, and the tike for ourselves what the King has not given."would say if they were free. I do not share their coin has and agree with the Journal des Debats, that no petty pically when it unites the power of intelligence and of will with the power of numbers. Of the Prussian Conthen, we can for the time being only say: "The Ling has passed the Robicon, whether voluntarily or arily it is the same he cannot retreat, he can

en brought to this is a remarkable history. tou have perhaps heard of the Spanish dencer, Loza

ortunate journalist DUJARRIER

and the Prince Paskgwirten and the Piano-Hero Liszr in and prices rose at the Parislan Exchange. The whole in such a case to weaken France by war on land or sat day the proud King was the submissive slave of the sea would be to increase the might of Russia, and to deprive England of her sole ally against her old Musco us be praise in a sonnet in which he compared himxinguished volcano whose summit was cov- ted, Russia must postpone all plans on the Dardanelles,

and with snow. A glance from her had melted the as England would have to be fought with at sea and Now and lighted up the internal fires anew. Lola Motion are seen the Queen of Munich and ruled su-France on land, but the discolution of this union could give Russis a chance for decisive effort. It was said that stions and whoever had a request to make of the By hid it before her. She was soon obliged to water in the public journals that she could to becke any more of these, as she did not occupy our second incident. The great represent which Engwell with public affairs. The King soon errested her Courses, and bestowed upon her the beautiful estate | not only has not kept the Convention of Eu, secording to Enhancers the name of which she was to assume. But to do this it was necessary that she should be natu- had become a mother, and also that Guizor replied to abred and this required the assent of the State Council and of the Ministry, and here was a hindrance. The take place together, in the negative, while at the same time he had ordered the French Ambassador at Madrid. the soblity, enraged at the presumption of Lola and Proton of the King, took up with the Council and | Barsson, that they should. The French opposition em-Mary, and they refused to assent to the naturalization ployed these very complaints in the debates about the the Setorn. Upon this the King lost patience-he what the party of the Priestbood and of Conserva- MANDY, which had been laid before Parliament.

which for ten years he had supported, fell off from hat the first occasion when their interests seemed to acted with openness and honor, and only within the chrolied; and obstinate as he is, he resolved to break limits of her rights; the testimony of his opponent h thum He sent the Chief Minister, Abel, his diswa a pension of 2,400 guilders, and informed the he said, either heard or reported his words incorrectly. Our Maisters that they had leave of absence for a and if he had seen the dispatches before they were sent, If after this time they should decline to give he would have informed their author of the errors, so

that he might have spoken both differently and better. in their consent, they need not return at all. While I am writing this, the Bavarian people are ex- This, Lord Nonmanny took as a personal insult, and adapted the King and his mistress, by the nobility wrote at once to Lord Palamaston in the most rehement of ferry. All existing evils, even the failure of the expressions. The latter replied, by the returning courier wal high prices, are attributed to the latter, and that he believed him rather than Gurzor. These disansiversal fermentation is going on. The Minister patches, no balm for M. Guizor, were also published, State of in all haste to Palermo to the Crown Prince, Meanwhile Lord Nonnanny had announced a ball for a certain circles the question was discussed with the 19th of February, at which the daughter of Guinor but settery, whether under favor of a rising of was to "come out." The invitations were sent round, which could easily be brought about, and M. Guizor received a card. Though greatly astonhas might not be declared insane, deposed and ished at this after what had happened, according to the Cress frace proclaimed Regent in his stead. So instructions given to Count St. AULAIRE in London and the in Bavarie, and it may be supposed that so was about to go the ball, when he learned that Lord stand long. Naturally the affair attracts the Normanev was saying everywhere that an invitation Sentialismica, not only in Bavaria but throughout all had been sent to M. Gursor only by mistake, and that that, but that loving and careful mother, the Cen- the subordinate officer, through whose fault it was done refers it to be spoken of only sub rese. But in had been at once dismissed. Tenath will have another result than the triumph of offence, Galignani's Mossenger, the known organ of the Lea Montes. Like the King of Prussis, King Louis Embassy, published the story; and now no doubt metres:-he can only go forward. His son and could remain that the insult was intentionalat sill fad his accession to the throne much more diffi- A demonstration in return was then necessary, and ac Mare, it would have required little on his part to cordingly took place. No Minister or other person

take his father forgotten, but now he will have to be the Court no Peer or Deputy of the Conservative mawith more liberal, and that is so much gained. at the time this is taking place in Prussis and Bays- of Lord Nonnanny. All were at Guzzor's, who opened Ameria is making great preparations for War. All his saloons, though it was not his day of reception; and there on leave have been called in. a west number of only Thinks and his liquitenant, with Englishmen and was are being bought, and large bodies of troops are foreigners, filled the balls of the British Ambassador. thering on the Prussian frontiers. Russia, on its side, to at least 120,000 soldiers in Poland, concentrated Cheew indeed, and the regiments of the Guarda wild to be on the march in the same direction. Prossis is also making preparations; the 6th Mit Divisions of the Army are put in marching order. there is a rumor that Breelau and other places in a and Posen are to be fortified. For what is all is now the astonished question. Some main-hat it is a demonstration against France on ent of the new Holy Alliance in order to als on one side and Russia and Austria on the the Spanish marriage; from the three great Northern pow-

that the parties are threatening each other. ction it is stated that, to the last moment,

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. VI. NO. 300 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1847.

should it come to a war she may congratulate herse and that, in consequence, the King of Prussia bad The probability is that with her army well organized. trained in Africa, with the enthusiasm of her people and For a long time, Nicholas kept the Prussian King from giving the Constitution by promises of speedy supplies, out when it was discov erat of all the Russias had no money himself and had order to raise the cost of the War in the Cancasus. In such a state are affairs, but so they cannot long retwo high and mighty lack-golds, and the Constitution nain, and probably my next letter will bring you the was conferred. Then came the inclosure of the previous center of free-trade, Cracow, within the line of the inevitable, and England will probably everlock the Span France in the ports of the Mediter

By the Grace of God," get by the ears, good will

The address has been voted by the French Chamber

a thing unheard of since 1840. Among the more rea

vite enemy. So long as England and France were uni-

facts and these hold inferences from them, and pass to

jand has made against the French Government is, that it

address, and THIRES cited the dispatches of Lord Non-

It was not difficult for Guzzor to argue that France had

would not admit as conclusive. Lord NORMANBY had,

jority, no officer of the Government, appeared at the ball

will be better yet.

nopoly in Western New-York. HOLI AND LAND PURCHASE, March 20, 1847 From these things it is not improbable that

and feared, but what is really the end of these mysterious preparations only the future can disclose. If these come of it. Should they altogether aim at France it ward England and the three Northern great powers; it the strong-strong in wealth, or in legal knowledge was full of danger and embarrassment when my last letspect it has become worse by the recent confirmation of

of Deputies with a majority of 160 votes, and the English

good understanding. But they were soon undeceived. two lawvers in question. I am confident that the but related to essential interests; that no party, no States! Trust Company loses by the manenvers of its lawremaining on this point. They saw that if Gerzor and it will but look closely into the matter

adred and fuenty suits at law by advertisesources-from persons who have taken pains to ex-

because he had energetically supported the interests of Thus to 525 foreclosures at law add the 655 in France. Guizor will thus be maintained so long as Chaptery and you have a total of 1,175 foreclo-PALMERSTON is Minister, and PALMESTON will hold his place because he has an immense majority. Thus stand

he farmers; the crying evil is yet to come, and it d through, to 2,175. Is this not a picture of legal robbery as disgusting as it is infamous and

this view had induced the actute statesmen of England important region its entire value.

The costs, as obtained from the Chancery Clerk's to put an end to the difficulty with France, and thence

amount of taxed coats in Chambery to the last three years.
This sum is taken from the records in the Fighth Circuit, but does not include fees of sale, which are not put in the taxed sills: they amount to at least \$3,000 per annum, which for three years gives.

Total of Chambery law expenses.

Lord Nonmanny's inquiry if both marriages were to

number of cases want, the papers is estimate the papers. I estimate the amount to be quite as much as that in Chancery, but to be estain of not making as over estimate, I will call it two thirds, making.

These sum, it is to be observed, include the costs only of the Eighth Circuit. Several Counties of the Sixth Circuit are comcosts only of the Sixth Circuit are comprised in the territory of these Agents, and it is estimated by the Vice Chancelier of the Sixth Circuit that the costs of saits that go into decreas, amount to \$0,000 per annum. In three years this yields.

Add to this sum Master's fees on sales, which are at least one-third as much as the taxed costs, and we have.

Add to this costs on suits commenced in the Sixth Circuit, but settled before decrees, which we will suppose to be round numbers and not above the fact.

Add again the costs on foreclosures at law in the Sixth Circuit, which are at least equal to the total amount of Chancery costs.

Commission paid on collections to the agents, and which is said to be \$5,000 per annum, and we have for three years.

the Agents D forms the ground on commence such a vast number of suits. rest promptly paid it would take away all

this difference in the policy of the two Companies?
The explanation is to be found in the fact that the agents of the original Company were not unpranted by the Company to rob the unfortunate settlers—the men who, by their labor, have given to this unportant region its entire value.

The Notice system of which I spoke, and which is carried on by these Agents, I will now proceed to explain. The time when the interest on the mortingage of the settler is due, is allowed to pass without the notice, as was formerly done under another arrangement with the Tensi Company. As important region its entire value. the men who, by their labor, have given to this important region its entire value.

The costs, as obtained from the Chancery Clerk's office at Rochester and from other sources, amount for the last three years to the enormous sum of at least S132,900 SS, as shown by the following estimate:

Amount of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the cost of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the cost of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the cost of the content of taxed costs in Chancery for the strength of the cost of the cost of the cost of the strength of the interest when does not in the interest and irrankly tool them that it would be impossible for him to pay and requested them that it would the interest when due, and in this, unplet the interest had passed, he called upon the Agents wish to make the interest possible, the interest when due, and in this, unplet the interest had passed, he called upon the Agents and irrankly tool them that it would them that it would the interest when due, and in this, unplet the interest when due and irrankly tool them that it would the interest when due, and in this, unplet the interest had passed, he called upon the Agents which the interest when due and irrankly tool them that it would the interest to be intered to possible the interest when due and irrankly tool them that it would the interest when due and irrankly tool them that it would the interest when due and irrankly tool them that it would the interest when due and irrankly tool them that it would the in who writes the legal notices to prepare some for A. B. and others, to the number required. These are sent through the post-office to the persons, whose time has run over, and at the same time, the Solicitor has noted down upon the books of the Cashier in suit. Nothing more is done. The settler, alarmed at receiving a notice, hastens at once to the office, prepared to pay his interest, but what is his astonishment when the Cashier informs him that his most the contraction of the the runst see the Solicitors. gage is in suit, and that he must see the Solicitor before he can receive the interest due. The settler, trusting that no costs have been made, is directed to the Solicitor's many where he is directed. rage is in suit, and that he must see the Solicitor before he can receive the interest due. The settler, trusting that no costs have been made, is directed to the Solicitor's moun, where he is soon to be undeceived. But he is arrested in his progress by seeing upon the door a large placard, with these words "No Admittance," and returns to inform the Cashier of the fact, who then directs him through a back room, occupied by one of these Agents and is nakered through a back door into the room of the Solicitor. The settler then informs him what the Cashier has told him, and, in the mean time, the Solicitor—who is endowed with that low cuming which is so often met with in the profession, and well adapted to his occupation—observes the man closely and is enabled to judge by various signs which are familiar to men engaged in another works, how much to charge him for a notice. An honest Agent, out of the legal profession, where interest it was not to extor any undue cost, would charge five cents, the amount of the postage. The notice costs no more than a common letter, or rather a blank filled up. The farmer is charged according to the amount of his mortgage, and what the Solicitor thinks he will bear—any from \$15 to \$40. If the settler has the courage to remonstrate, and the Solicitor thinks that he may make a noise about the imposition thus practiced upon him, why, the farmer is charged him \$30, why, the farmer is called "a clever fellow, and if the conscientions and the quantity of the same year, and as to the quantity of typical profession, where imposition thus practiced upon him, why, the farmer is called "a clever fellow, and if the conscientions are such as the courty town, show. The number of foreing the profession which is the postage. The number of foreing the profession of the search of the courty of the classes and the postage. The number of the search of the courty of the classes of the search of the courty of the class of the classes of the courty of the courty of the courty of the courty of the class o

Lord normal ambassador.

Under the Emperor a Foreiga Ambassador who should be returned on such a step against the Prime Minister of the Sovereign to whom he was accredited, would at once have received his passports. It Constitutional France have received his passports. The number of suits in Chancery in the Eighth copinion of the two countries, and this has almost unasite with Curiour, or meet him in say place therefore a gainst the representative of England. Lord Normann remain in Paris, for the can so be recalled. Do you see through anything of the whole has meet the same Circuit have increased in about in the Morning Chronicle that Lord Normann will not be recalled. Do you see through anything of the whole saffar 1, for one, do not.

France thus stands wholly isolated: from England, by the Spatish marriage; from meet the system of the support of the

to the payment of the interest upon his bond. was perfectly satisfactory to the Agents, who then agreed to give him time upon the balance of his in-

A man who came to pay the principal, I think, as well as the interest of his mortgage—a small und, on arriving at the office, that his pers made out, but not executed; the man was it

and the Prince Paskewyrcre and the Pisno-Hero Lister in the same of ber admirers, came to Munich, and King in the same of ber admirers, came to Munich, and King in the same of the same personance. For six years he had given pall thought of cartily joys. He divided his time the Church, Art, and the care of his people's was fearing the execution of certain Oriental plans entertained by Russia.

In such a case to weaken France by war on land or pany—the original owner—only three suits were the fairly represent the interests of the settlers and fairly represent the interest of the settlers

cost at the most \$300. Instead of taking this course, every mortgage was irreclosed separately, and thus instead of \$300 the costs amounted to some \$6,000; and by this operation, gentlemen of the Trust Company, you were legally defrauded out of about \$5,700. I am not informed whether any relations of the Agents bought in the best farms under these foreclosures, while they themselves bought in the poorer ones for the Trust Company. This is an example of the manner in which these men can operate both against the settlers and the men can operate both against the settlers and the Company. We see here some \$5,700 taken from the latter, when it could have been saved. I call

large, and as to the quantity of suits settled where notices only were given, and known only to the Agents themselves, no exact estimate can be formed. I have no hesitation in stating that the total number of suits in the County I refer to, in Chancery, at Law, and settled where notices had been given—must have amounted to the astonishing number of seven handred and fifty. In Eric County, in two years, two hundred and seventeen Chatacery suits were brought.

Chancery suits were brought.

Now contrast these facts with the fact that, in
1840, in five Counties, but nine suits were brought.

WHOLE NO. 1555. thanks and secured the friendship of the soutlers

clusion, let me state to the Trust Company enactment of scenes which would exceed in vio-lence anything that has taken place in other parts of the State, for a movement here would be more

OLD GENESEE.

P. S. I have no personal feeling in regard to the Trust Company or its Agents. I neither owe now nor have owed the former a dollar, and have had no transactions with the latter. I set from a sense o by these crafty and unconscientious sharks of the

General Notices

Western Land Agency, Dernoit, Michiga

roungs and particular attention, troy received to the teaching continuent, for whom they have transanted business.

[F] Office opposite the "Michigan Exchange, Jefferson roune.

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Co. N. Y - M. Grant, Esq. arga, N. Y - Fidney D. Smith, Esq. Chaunc

d. Ajah.—Steeses, Gray a Lewis, Juri-tomas Row land.

Negton, D.C.—Hon, Wm. Woodbridge ington, D.C.—Hon, Wm. Woodbridge ind. Cosm.—H. L. Millor, Esq. and. Cosm.—H. L. Millor, Esq. aw D lam Wk SWif

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

Broadway. A lady in attendance on ladies. If endiff

Water-cure in Philadelphia.—Dr. SCHIEF.
ERDECHER, having returned from a visit to Graefenberg
and the most eminent Water cure establishments of Germany and England, has recogened his Water cure bones in
Philadelphia, at the corner of Chestinus and Esch at a (combring the advantages of a city and country resilence)
where he profess his best services to all who may favor
the with their patronage. His house was built for a hotel,
and is very large and convenient, containing to recome.

Application post said with many containing to recome.

Commissioner for the states of New York and Connecticut, Temmany Hall.

Ork.

Mrs. G. also visits ladies and children at their homes, and tives direction for the application of Water Cure. #30 if T. J. Coleman, Exchange Broker, No. 83
Wallet New York. Uncurrent money longit and sold joid and allver exchanged inches and deafs collected.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN FIRE ARMS

ed by the defendants is not an infringement of the differ rights, and so they say all, of which appears by the minutes of the said triple of the minutes of the said triple.

ALEX GARDINER, Circle of MaTest.

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